REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-24 were originally pending. Claims 1 and 5 have been amended. No claims have been added, canceled, or withdrawn. Thus, claims 1-24 remain pending. At least for the reasons discussed below, withdrawal of the outstanding rejections to the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Claim Amendments

Claims 1 and 5 have been amended. These claim amendments are made to impart precision to the claims (e.g., by more particularly pointing out the invention, rather than to avoid prior art), and thereby, expedite the prosecution of this matter. For example, the preamble of claim 1 has been amended to more particularly show that operations associated with claim 1 are implemented at least in part by a computer. More specifically, the preamble of claim 1 was amended to change "[a] method for enumerating applications" to "[a] method implemented at least in part by a computing device for enumerating applications". Additionally, claim 5 was amended to correct a grammatical error. More specifically, claim 5 was amended to change "responsive receiving the discovery response" to "responsive to receiving the discovery response".

35 USC §102(e) Rejections

Claims 1-24 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. patent application publication number 2003/0217166 to Dal Canto. This rejection is traversed.

A fundamental aspect of 35 USC §102(e) is that a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is described in a single prior art

reference (MPEP §2131.01). Dal Canto does not describe each and every feature of claims 1-24 for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites "sending a remote application discovery request to a Web service, the Web service being deployed on a remote applications publication (RAP) Web server in the Intranet, the remote application discovery request being sent to the Web service by the remote client computer via a public network coupling the remote client computer to the Web server", and "responsive to the sending, receiving a discovery response from the Web service, the discovery response identifying at least one application installed on the Intranet for terminal server (TS) based access by a user of the remote client computer." The Action asserts that these recited features are disclosed at paragraphs 47, 48 and 49 of Dal Canto. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Paragraphs 47, 48, and 49 of Dal Canto disclose that a remote authentication service module 210 (Fig. 1), which is a component of a network operations center (NOC) 200, "establishes a secure device connection" between the NOC and "the requesting client device 400 to display the client-specific customized Meta-Desktop on the requesting client device 400" ([0048]). The user interface presents icons representing various services that are not implemented by the NOC, but instead are implemented by one or more servers 330 on a remote service center 300. The Meta-Desktop generated by the NOC and sent by the NOC to the client, allows a user of the client device 400 to select a service of interest, obtain a service connection with a service center 300 that runs the selected service, and receive rendering commands for client 400 to "display human perceptible output" ([0042] and [0052]) of the selected service. Dal Canto at [0041] expressly discloses that these rendering commands are not "data"

associated with the selected service because "the data never exits the service center 300. [...] With the service provisioning system architecture 100, businesses and corporations no longer need to purchase and maintain desktop or laptops, provide technical and software support at the individual client device location." These teachings do not describe each and every feature of claim 1 for at least the following reasons.

The cited portion of Dal Canto, and Dal Canto as a whole, does not disclose "sending a remote application discovery request to a Web service" or "receiving a discovery response", as claim 1 recites. Instead, the only requests and responses disclosed by Dal Canto are device and user authentication requests sent by the client device 400 to the NOC 200. More particularly, Dal Canto at [0043] through [0046] expressly describes that a client device 400 sends an authentication request to a network operations center 200 (NOC) as part of operations to establish secure communications with the NOC. Dal Canto at [0055] expressly describes that these request/response communications are "public key transactions" to authenticate the client device 400 and a corresponding user. Clearly, an authentication request of Dal Canto is not "a remote application discovery request", as claim 1 recites. Moreover, it is plain that these NOC's authentication operations are not a "Web service being deployed on a remote applications publication (RAP) Web server" as claim 1 recites.

With respect to Dal Canto's service center 300, Dal Canto expressly discloses at [0051] that "no client devices 400 can call into or initiate connections to the service center 300". Instead, when a user of a client device 400 selects a service from the NOC 200 provided Meta-Desktop, the NOC 200 uses the established secure connection to establish a new "device or render connection"

between a server 330 at the service center 300 and the client device 400. Dal Canto describes at [0052] that after "the NOC 200 initiates the establishment of a session between a particular service center 300 and the client device 400, the requesting client device 400 transmits user inputs to the appropriate service center 300" (emphasis added). And, "[t]he service center 300 transmits the rendering commands [i.e., over the "render connection"] to the client device 400" (emphasis added).

Dal Canto at [0058] indicates that digital data received from the client device 400 is keystroke and/or mouse inputs. At [0042] Dal Canto discloses that the client device 400 merely receives and displays "human perceptible output" of a service and that a client transmits "basic, atomic inputs" to the service. Clearly, these "user inputs" and "basic, atomic inputs" respectively communicated between a client device 400 to a service center 300 do not disclose "a remote application discovery request", as claim 1 recites. Moreover, it is plain that the "rendering commands" sent to the client device 400 by the service center 300 responsive to receipts of the client device transmitted user inputs do not disclose "responsive to the sending, receiving a discovery response", as claim 1 recites. For at least these reasons, Dal Canto does not describe each and every element as set forth in claim 1.

Additionally, the authentication responses sent to the client 400 by the NOC 200 of Dal Canto, and the "rendering commands" sent to the client 400 by the service center 300 do not disclose that anything "identify[ies] at least one application installed on the Intranet for terminal server (TS) based access by a user of the remote client computer", as claim 1 recites. For a user of a client device to engage in "terminal server (TS) based access by a user of the remote client

computer", terminal server support applications and/or hardware will necessarily be present on the "remote client computer". Otherwise, the user will not be able to engage in "terminal server (TS) based access by a user of the remote client computer", as claim 1 recites. In contrast to these necessarily present aspects, Dal Canto's client device 400 may never include such terminal service application support or hardware. More particularly, Dal Canto at [0017] expressly discloses a system that "allows delivery of any digital service to a remote location without requiring a local copy of the data, any application, or supportive hardware."

Moreover, Dal Canto at [0041] expressly discloses that these rendering commands are not "data" associated with the selected service because "the data never exits the service center 300. [...] With the service provisioning system architecture 100, businesses and corporations no longer need to purchase and maintain desktop or laptops, provide technical and software support at the individual client device location" (emphasis added) Thus, Dal Canto's client device 400 may never be able to engage in a terminal services session with any service or application installed on a service center 300.

Applicant respectfully submits that Dal Canto purposefully designed the client device 400 to be completely independent of "terminal server (TS) based access", as claim 1 recites, because Dal Canto at [0012] expressly discloses that such terminal server based client device access is problematic. More specifically, "WTS [WINDOWS Terminal Services] software impose considerable processing load on the client PC, and are vulnerable to network faults and security breaches, such as "man-in-the-middle" attacks." Thus, a system of Dal Canto may never "responsive to the sending, receiving a discovery response from the Web service", "the discovery response identifying at least one application installed on the

Intranet for terminal server (TS) based access by a user of the remote client computer", as claim 1 recites.

For these additional reasons, Dal Canto does not describe each and every element as set forth in claim 1. Since Dal Canto does not describe each and every element as set forth in claim 1, Dal Canto cannot anticipate claim 1. Accordingly, the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claim 1 as anticipated by Dal Canto is improper and should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1 and are allowable over Dal Canto solely by virtue of this dependency. Accordingly, the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claims 2-6 should be withdrawn.

Additionally, claims 2-6 further include features that are not expressly or inherently described by Dal Canto.

For example, claim 2 recites "wherein the sending and receiving are independent of a Virtual Private Network connection between the remote client computer and the Intranet." In addressing these claimed features, the Action asserts they are disclosed by Dal Canto at paragraphs 10 and 14. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Although Dal Canto describes at paragraph 10 that a VPN connection requires expensive VPN termination equipment and client software, Dal Canto at paragraph [0035] expressly discloses that the preferred implementation to ensure user authentication "preferably comprises a virtual private network [VPN] surface to segregate data traffic and to provide a high level of network performance." Thus, a system of Dal Canto does not anticipate "wherein the sending and receiving are independent of a Virtual Private Network connection between the remote client computer and the Intranet", as claim 2 recites.

For this additional reason, the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claim 2 as anticipated by Dal Canto is improper and should be withdrawn.

In another example, claim 4 recites "wherein the at least one application is multiple applications, respective ones of the multiple applications having been published by multiple information sources on the Intranet, the multiple information sources comprising one or more of a directory service, a Systems Management Server (SMS), and an office computer associated with the user." In addressing these claimed features, the Action asserts they are disclosed by Dal Canto at paragraph 40. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Paragraph 40 of Dal Canto is completely silent on any disclosure with respect to "a directory service, a System Management Server (SMS)", as claim 4 recites. Instead, paragraph 40 merely indicates that a service center 300 may support a given service "such as video conference, Internet protocol (IP) telephony, voice messaging, cable television, digital music, digital movie, e-commerce, etc." by wrapping existing native protocols within an appropriate remote interactive protocol. Clearly, nowhere do these teachings expressly disclose or indicate as necessarily present the claimed "the multiple information sources comprising one or more of a directory service, a Systems Management Server (SMS), and an office computer associated with the user", as claim 4 recites.

For at least these additional reasons, the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claim 4 is improper and should be withdrawn.

In another example, <u>claim 5</u> recites "wherein responsive to receiving the discovery response from the Web service, the remote client computer presents respective shortcuts to the user, each shortcut corresponding to an individual one of remote applications identified in the discovery response, each shortcut being

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selectable by the user to invoke a terminal service, the terminal service executing a corresponding remote application on an associated installation point on the Intranet." In addressing these claimed features, the Action asserts that they are disclosed by Dal Canto at paragraphs 49 and 51. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Dal Canto at paragraph 49 merely discloses that a "Meta-Desktop" presents icons representing various services available to a user of a client device. Nowhere do these teachings of paragraph 49 disclose that any such available service is "selectable by the user to invoke a terminal service", as claim 5 recites. As already discussed, Dal Canto at [0041] expressly describes that "[w]ith the service provisioning system architecture 100, businesses and corporations no longer need to purchase and maintain desktop or laptops, provide technical and software support at the individual client device location." Applicant respectfully submits that if there is no software support for terminal services at Dal Canto's client device 400, a user of the client device 400 will not be able to engage in a terminal service session involving any service or application installed on a service center 300. This is in accordance with the disclosure of Dal Canto. Dal Canto at [0012] expressly discloses that terminal server based client device access is problematic and that the system of Dal Canto is independent of the ability of any user of a client device 400 to engage in terminal services or the need for any entity to invest in the hardware/software infrastructure needed to implement terminal services between a server and a client. For at least these reasons, these teachings of [0049] are completely silent with respect to the recited features of claim 5.

With respect to paragraph [0051], Dal Canto merely discloses that once a user selects a particular service, an NOC 200 independent of a service center 300 that implements the selected service uses an already established secure connection

with the client device 400 to open a render connection between the client device and the service center 300. The service center 300 uses the render connection to convert "format (resolution, color depth, keystrokes, mouse cord etc.) appropriate for each client device 400 for any of the digital services available on the service center 300." Clearly, this cited disclosure of Dal Canto is completely silent with respect to "wherein responsive to receiving the discovery response from the Web service, the remote client computer presents respective shortcuts to the user, each shortcut corresponding to an individual one of remote applications identified in the discovery response, each shortcut being selectable by the user to invoke a terminal service, the terminal service executing a corresponding remote application on an associated installation point on the Intranet", as claim 5 recites.

For each of these additional reasons, withdrawal of the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claim 5 is respectfully requested.

Claim 7 recites "sending a remote application discovery request to a Web service, the Web service being deployed on a remote applications publication (RAP) Web server in the Intranet, the remote application discovery request being sent to the Web service by the remote client computer via a public network coupling the remote client computer to the Web server", and "responsive to the sending, receiving a discovery response from the Web service, the discovery response identifying at least one application installed on the Intranet for terminal server (TS) based access by a user of the remote client computer." For the reasons already discussed above with respect to claim 1, Dal Canto does not anticipate these recited features of claim 7.

Accordingly, the 35 USC 102(e) rejection of claim 7 as anticipated by Dal Canto is improper and should be withdrawn.

Claims 8-12 depend from claim 7 and are allowable over Dal Canto solely by virtue of this dependency. Accordingly, and at least for these reasons, the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claims 8-12 should be withdrawn.

Additionally, for the reasons already discussed above with respect to claims 2 and 4-5, respective ones of claims 8, 10, and 11 recite additional features that are not anticipated by Dal Canto. For those additional reasons the 35 USC 102(e) rejection of claims 8, 10, and 11 should be withdrawn.

Claims 13 recites "sending a remote application discovery request to a Web service, the Web service being deployed on a remote applications publication (RAP) Web server in the Intranet, the remote application discovery request being sent to the Web service by the remote client computer via a public network coupling the remote client computer to the Web server", and "responsive to the sending, receiving a discovery response from the Web service, the discovery response identifying at least one application installed on the Intranet for terminal server (TS) based access by a user of the remote client computer." For the reasons already discussed above with respect to claim 1, Dal Canto does not anticipate these recited features of claim 13.

Accordingly, the 35 USC 102(e) rejection of claim 13 as anticipated by Dal Canto is improper and should be withdrawn.

Claims 14-18 depend from claim 13 and are allowable over Dal Canto solely by virtue of this dependency. Accordingly, and at least for these reasons, the 35 USC \\$102(e) rejection of claims 14-18 should be withdrawn.

Additionally, for the reasons already discussed with respect to claims 2, 4, and 5, the additional features recited by claims 14, 16, and 17 are not anticipated by Dal Canto.

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For these additional reasons the 35 USC 102(e) rejection of claims 14, 16, and 17 should be withdrawn.

Claim 19 recites "means for sending a remote application discovery request to a Web service, the Web service being deployed on a remote applications publication (RAP) Web server in the Intranet, the remote application discovery request being sent to the Web service by the remote client computer via a public network coupling the remote client computer to the Web server", and "means for responsive to the sending, receiving a discovery response from the Web service, the discovery response identifying at least one application installed on the Intranet for terminal server (TS) based access by a user of the remote client computer." For the reasons already discussed above with respect to claim 1, Dal Canto does not anticipate these recited features of claim 19.

Accordingly, the 35 USC 102(e) rejection of claim 19 as anticipated by Dal Canto is improper and should be withdrawn.

Claims 20-24 depend from claim 19 and are allowable over Dal Canto solely by virtue of this dependency. Accordingly, and at least for these reasons, the 35 USC \$102(e) rejection of claims 20-24 should be withdrawn.

Additionally, for the reasons described above with respect to claims 2, 4, and 5, the additional features of claims 20, 22, and 23 are not anticipated by Dal Canto.

For these additional reasons the 35 USC 102(e) rejection of claims 20, 22, and 23 should be withdrawn.

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Conclusion

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Pending claims 1-24 are in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests action to this end. Should any issue remain that prevents allowance of the application, the Office is encouraged to contact the undersigned prior or issuance of a subsequent Office action.

Respectfully Submitted,

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